FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

Fighting intensified along the land and sea borders between Iraq and Iran--particularly in the Shatt al-'Arab estuary--as Iraq launched a diplomatic offensive in support of its 17 September decision to occupy by force all territory promised to it and taken from it in the 1975 Algiers agreement, and Iran took internal measures to gird itself against the Iraqi threat. Baghdad media report personal meetings and messages between Iraqi leaders and the envoys and leaders of Arab states but do not give details on the content of most of these exchanges. Baghdad radio also reports President Saddam Husayn's speech to a meeting of Arab industry ministers on 21 September in which he gave the dispute a pan-Arab perspective, saying: "We must side with the Arab, irrespecitive of our opinion of the foreigner, in conflicts that deal with territorial claims and designs against our dignity, honor or vital interests. Even if the opinion we have of the foreigner is good, we will not befriend this foreigner when he harms the Arab's sovereignty or his vital interests."

Also of note in Iraqi diplomatic moves was the 21 September arrival in Moscow of Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz on an official visit to the USSR. In reporting on the visit INA said only that 'Aziz will discuss with Soviet officials "bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab region and international issues of common interest." The visit could be taking place in the context of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries--which provides for the holding of consultations during a war waged by either against a third country--or possibly in view of Iraqi military requirements since most of the country's military hardware is still of Soviet origin. According to the brief INA reportage on the visit, 'Aziz has so far met only with candidate member of the CPSU Politburo Boris Ponomarev.

Iranian media have reported Iranian efforts to consolidate the country's military potential and its command and information systems. According to Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr "took command of operations" along the border with Iraq on 20 September. Tehran radio reported that same day that all "officers, NCO's and soldiers" whose military commitment ended in 1977-78 have been "recalled for service to defend the country's territorial integrity." These men were ordered to report to draft centers from 23 September to 2 October from where they will be sent to the "armed forces admissions department." In a further call to arms, an article in the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, reported by AFP, cited President Bani-Sadr as saying that Iran must prepare its forces "to confront a vast plot that the United States is mounting against Iran" through Iraq. AFP noted that Bani-Sadr has "settled into" army general staff headquarters where, he said, "the country requires that I be present ... to direct operations." The president also said that he will make a radio-television statement "soon" to give further details to the Iranian people. Tehran radio also announced on 20 September that henceforth all "information on the army's operations and clashes inside the country's borders, along the borders and beyond the borders" will be disseminated only through the army joint staff. Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi discussed the faults in Iran's system of assessing and releasing information in an interview given last August but not published by KEYHAN until 15 September. Fallahi said that "we lack the centralized information system required to channel and direct incoming information" and that as a result the "collection and collation" of reports from the border "sometimes entails a few days' delay." He forecast that an "information center would have to be set up" to be able accurately to report news to the public.

The only announced effort to mediate the dispute is that of the PLO. In a statement reported by the Voice of Palestine, Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf said that "initial contacts" with Iraqi and Iranian leaders have been "positive" and that it is "possible" that PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat will take on the role of mediator. Iraqi and Iranian media have given no indication, however, as to how receptive the respective governments are to the PLO's attempt to act as an honest broker.

Iraq has reiterated its demands that international shipping adhere to Iraqi navigation regulations in the Shatt al-'Arab. According to INA, the Foreign Ministry has warned that Iraq will take all "necessary measures to exercise its sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab, including the use of "armed force against those ships that disobey existing rules and regulations." Iraqi media have not reported punitive action against neutral shipping, but, according to INA, Iraq has protected foreign vessels attacked by Iranian gunboats. In one such incident, the news agency reported that the Iraqi armed forces destroyed five Iranian gunboats that attacked the British vessel Orient Star and for good measure destroyed "installations" in the Iranian naval base of Khosrowabad as well. Responding to Iraqi ultimatums that foreign shipping in the Shatt al-'Arab must fly the Iraqi flag regardless of destination, the Iranian Joint Army Staff, according to Tehran radio, warned that Iranian or foreign vessels bound for Iranian ports must still fly the Iranian flag. The radio also reported without further details that a Soviet ship carrying "military vehicles" and "warfare machinery" was sighted en route to Basrah.

The Iranian Joint Army Staff, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, reported fighting in the Shatt al-'Arab and along the land borders of Khuzestan as "intense" and admitted that it had extended to the "military terminal in Khorramshahr and Abadan airport." INA reported that Abadan airport was "partly destroyed" and warehouses in Khorramshahr set afire in raids by the "Arab youth in Arabistan." The seriousness of the situation in Abadan was indicated by both Tehran and Abadan radios, which reported that flights normally using the Abadan terminal were being diverted to Shiraz and Ahvaz. An announcement over Ahvaz radio asking all importers to clear their goods "rapidly to protect national resources and as a precaution against possible incidents" was also indicative of the disruptive influence of the military situation in Abadan. Tehran radio also broadcast a similar appeal to merchants in Khorramshahr. Evidence that Iraq might be feeling the effects of the fighting was contained in a warning by a military spokesman, reported by INA, that Iraq would respond to continued Iranian shelling of Iraqi "economic installations" in the Shatt al-'Arab region by striking similar targets "wherever they might be in Iranian territory."

Iran

Hostages--Tehran radio reported that the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" have invited all the deputies of the Majlis to "visit the spy nest to observe the evidence of the crime and espionage equipment, as well as to hear the replies to their questions in connection with the hostages." The deputies are to visit the embassy in two shifts on 22 September. The student initiative possibly indicates a change in their policy of noninterference with the Majlis in its deliberations over the hostages question. Earlier, in Statement No 143, they had expressed their concern that too much outside discussion of the issue would serve to take the true decision out of the Majlis' hands and make its final vote on the hostages no more than a rubberstamp. For their part, they said in the statement that they would have "no comment" other than to hope that the Majlis made a decision "worthy" of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

According to the Voice of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat has continued his efforts to have the hostages released "in the interest of relations between the United States and the PLO." The radio cited an Arab diplomat as stating to the Voice of Lebanon that Ayatollah Khomeyni has "insinuated in one form or another" that the "possibility" of releasing the hostages has now become "logical." This diplomat is reported to have said that 'Arafat pursued the matter during his recent visit to Syria and in an "urgent contact" with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who advised the United States of the PLO efforts.

USSR Consulate--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the Soviet Union has bowed to Iranian demands and closed its consulate in Rasht.

Government-in-Exile--According to an article in the Egyptian OCTOBER magazine, reported by MENA, the shah's son is expected to be crowned the new shah and become the head of a government-in-exile. The magazine reported that the new shah is expected to address the Iranian people from his base in Cairo.

Israel, Egypt

Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet has expressed "bitterness" that the "agreement" reached during Ambassador Sol Linowitz's visit to resume the autonomy negotiations is "not being fulfilled." Prime Minister Menahem Begin has ordered that U.S. officials be contacted so that at least the joint steering committee for the talks can meet soon. According to IDF Radio, the prime minister reported that the Israeli document drawn up in response to an "interim agreement on the negotiations" proposed by the United States has been completed. Begin gave no details to the Cabinet for fear of leaks, but the radio reported that the document constitutes an "independent Israeli proposal" that contains points of agreement and disagreement with the U.S. document. The radio said that the document is to serve as a basis for resuming the autonomy talks, that discussions on it will not replace those talks and, in fact, that it will be given to the United States only after the autonomy talks resume. Fueling Israeli fears of stalling in the resumption of the autonomy talks, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, according to MENA, pleaded ignorance of reports that suggested that the autonomy talks would resume on 26 September. 'Ali stated that what had been agreed during the Linowitz visit was only that the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers would meet before the end of September to discuss "relations between the two countries." He said the Egyptian paper in response to the U.S. document submitted by Ambassador Linowitz, which is to be discussed in bilateral talks with the United States, was drawn up specifically for the tripartite conference. According to Jerusalem radio, an Israeli "official" called the bilateral discussions between Egypt and the United States an "open violation" of the "pledge" given by President Anwar as-Sadat during the Linowitz visit to resume the autonomy negotiations.

Jerusalem Conference

Rabat radio carried the text of the final statement of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fes to discuss the Jerusalem question. Among the 24 resolutions adopted at the conference were an affirmation to use all "political, financial, oil and military capabilities" to fight the Israeli decision to annex east Jerusalem and to apply "economic and political boycotts" against those who support Israel, and a "denunciation" of U.S. policy supporting Israel, whose implementation the ministers considered a "defiance of the Islamic world." The conference further resolved to make a "political move," especially toward the Europeans, to further "tighten the noose" around Israel and to call on the UN General Assembly to oust Israel from the United Nations. The Islamic countries represented at the conference also declared their commitment to jihad, as it constitutes "steadfastness and confrontation" against Israel on the military, political, economic, information and cultural fronts.

Syria

Damascus radio announced that President Hafiz al-Asad will pay an "official, friendly" visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a party-government delegation during the "first half of October."

According to AFP, the Beirut paper AL-BAYRAQ, citing a "well-informed Arab source," said that Libyan military units with "sophisticated weapons" will be taking up positions along the Syrian border with Israel within 2 weeks. The paper also said that a squadron of Libyan plans will be moved to a Syrian airbase at the same time.

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PROCEEDINGS OF ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Delegates' Speeches

LD191541 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The conference of foreign ministers of Islamic states this morning resumed its emergency session. Here are details by the radio delegation in Fes:

The conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic states this morning resumed its work at the conference palace in Fes under the chairmanship of Mihamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, who yesterday was elected chairman of this emergency session.

This first general meeting was distinguished by the speeches of the eight delegation heads--Palestine, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Iraq, Tunisia, Turkey and Sudan. In the second general meeting the heads of the delegations of Syria, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Bangladesh and Uganda are expected to speak. The second general meeting is to open at 1800 this evening. At 1600 the drafting committee is to convene to prepare the resolutions in light of the proposals submitted by the delegations, especially in the light of the three working papers submitted by Palestine, Syria, Jordan and Morocco.

The first speaker in the morning meeting was Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation. He announced that his delegation is submitting a working paper prepared in conjunction with Syria. He expressed the hope that the paper will receive the attention and support of the conference. Qaddumi spoke about the circumstances through which the major issue of the Arabs is going through, and the continuing Israeli aggressive policies against the Palestinian people.

The Jordanian foreign minister for his part considers the participation of Presidents Sekou Toure and Senghor an embodiment of the courageous stand taken by struggling Africa towards Arab rights. He stressed that Jordan considers the Israeli measures against Jerusalem a new hostile act against the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. They have torpedoed any just solution in the Middle East, put forth a challenge to international legality, and have violated the law and legal status [presumably of Jerusalem] which have existed since the era of the Khalif Umar 'ibn al-Khattab. The Jordanian foreign minister put forward a number of proposals to stress cooperation, to build Islamic self-strength, to utilize natural resources in the service of Arab causes, to reconsider the policy of exporting strategic materials and to draw up a studied policy for investments and savings. The Jordanian foreign minister announced that his government intends to seek a consultative opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding the unjust Israeli decision to make the city of Jerusalem capital of its entity, and that Jordan intends to consult with the Arab and Islamic countries before seeking such a legal opinion.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, at the beginning of his speech stressed the need to concentrate Arab and Islamic efforts and potentials to liberate Palestine. He warned the conference that the Israeli danger may extend beyond the Arab region since Israel's designs, so Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said, will not stop at this point and that Israel will announce the annexation of the West Bank and Golan to its artificial entity. He noted with regret that some believe Israel's peaceful claims. He said: To talk about peace with Israel is a figment of the imagination.

The Saudi foreign minister stressed that peace is inseparable from justice and freedom and that the Islamic nation must be prepared for all possibilities and to enter into battle relying on justice and strength together. He also called the Islamic states to adopt the call to expel Israel from the United Nations Organization.

The Moroccan minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs began by stressing that the Kingdom of Morocco is a guardian of the Palestinian question and holy Jerusalem. Morocco will go along with all Muslims until victory is achieved, God willing.

The Kingdom of Morocco, as it stresses its support and its determination to face the Zionist challenge, will continue to give backing for the liberation of holy Jerusalem and the retrieval of the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state. Stemming from the determination of the Islamic nations to realize this, the Kingdom of Morocco will submit a working paper to the conference.

M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation and chairman of the emergency session, announced that the conference has received a memorandum from the Eritrean Liberation Front, which in this memorandum saluted the conference in the name of the Eritrean people and expressed its good wishes for the success of this conference.

The front recalled the conditions which the Muslim people of Eritrea are living, people who after 20 years are still struggling against Ethiopian military occupation. In this connection it stressed that the military regime in Ethiopia is manipulating world public opinion under the cover of a peaceful solution. The front declared its determination, which stems from the will of the Eritrean people, to continue the struggle and to challenge the forces of tyranny. This memorandum notes the disregard that the Islamic world and the African countries give to the massacres and [word indistinct] taking place in Eritrea, having the knowledge that the security of the Horn of Africa is part of the security of the continent. The front in its memorandum appeals to all brethren to work to halt the policy of annihilation and Ethiopian settlement, which resembles Zionist policy in occupied Palestine, and to apply pressure to find a peaceful solution to end the war, prevent massacres and grant the Eritrean people an opportunity to determine their fate and political future on their land. The front in its memorandum also demands support for the Eritrean revolution, materially, militarily, (to enable it) to enhance its legitimate aspirations and demands, which stem from the belief in the justice of these demands and the responsibility of the Islamic world towards a people who are part of the Islamic nation.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

JN192039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1854 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Fes, 19 Sep (INA)--The first working session of the Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary conference began here today. At the beginning of the session, M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, was elected chairman of the conference.

Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered a speech in which he underlined the importance of intensifying efforts to adopt specific positive steps against the Zionist enemy. He said that the Zionist decision proclaiming Arab Jerusalem as its capital is tantamount to an escalation of the enemy's aggressive policy, which aims at uprooting the Palestinian people and seizing all their land, thus defying human norms and international law. He added that the Zionist entity continues to be backed and supported by imperialist circles headed by the United States, which persists on adopting hostile stands against the Arab nation and its just cause.

The Iraqi minister said that Iraq calls for expeditious unilateral, bilateral or collective action to take measures that will protect the Islamic holy places.

The minister also called for the adoption of a unified Islamic stand on calling on the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly to impose political, economic and military sanctions against the Zionist entity, in accordance with Chapter 8 of the UN Charter.

Referring to the Zionist campaign against Iraq's possession of nuclear technology, Hamid 'Alwan said: This campaign aims at depriving Iraq, the Arab countries and the Islamic states of nuclear technology to advance their development projects. He expressed hope that the conference will denounce and condemn this Zionist campaign, as they have condemned the enemy's possession of nuclear weapons, which entrenches his aggression in Palestine and threatens international peace and security.

Jordanian Foreign Minister

JN200724 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim delivered Jordan's speech at the morning meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers emergency session in Fes. Al-Qasim reaffirmed Jordan's stance that Israel's recent decision constitutes aggression against the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He stressed the importance of further strengthening Islamic solidarity, building the intrinsic power and switching from positive reaction to taking the initiative. He called for utilizing natural resources and manpower to serve the urgent causes. Al-Qasim briefed the conferees on the dimensions of the Jordanian move on the international level, under His Majesty King Husayn's leadership, and the effect of this move on changing world public opinion.

Jordan submitted a working paper and a draft resolution to the conference requesting member states that still maintain relations with Israel to withdraw their recognition and calling on the European states to refrain from offering any aid to Israel. The draft resolution included a call on the member states to increase the capital of the Jerusalem fund.

Drafting Committee Proposals

JN200813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Fes, 20 Sep (INA)--The INA correspondent has learned that the drafting committee of the emergency conference of the Islamic foreign ministers approved early today a number of resolutions and recommendations which hopefully will be adopted by the conference.

Official sources have told the correspondent that the recommendations include, among others, condemnation of the United States for its support of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people and holy places. The resolutions described the U.S. stand as defiance of the world.

The committee approved the formation of an Islamic boycott office against the Zionist entity similar to the Arab boycott office. It also approved a recommendation authorizing the Jerusalem Committee, which is headed by King Hassan II of Morocco, to hold a meeting 1 month pior to the convocation of the Islamic summit conference, slated to be held in Mecca at the end of this year, for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive plan to implement the principle of the jihad. The plan will constitute the basis for a working paper to be submitted to the Islamic summit conference for approval.

'Arafat Cable

NC201803 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text of cable PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent to the Islamic conference in Fes, Morocco on 20 September]

[Text] Brother chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Islamic conference; brother President Leopold Senghor; brother President Ahmed Sekou Toure; brother Secretary General Habib Chatti; brother foreign ministers of the Islamic states:

I send you this urgent cable from "forward Rabat" in which the Palestinian fighters, side-by-side with their Lebanese brothers, are resisting the most ferocious military aggressions launched by the Israeli forces, using the most modern and lethal U.S. weapons.

Your brothers are now facing the most violent Israeli land, sea and air raids. It is enough to remind you of what Israeli Gen Rafa'el Eytan had said. He said: Our war with the Palestinians is a war between two sides; it will only stop after the annihilation of one of them. This is the type of Zionist enemy whom we are fighting, and this is the diabolic war machine which we are facing. However, we are facing it with our great faith, tenacious will and determination which will not weaken.

I would have liked to be with you in your conference had it not been for the special military circumstances which forced me to stay with my brothers in this forward trench in order to defend our Arab and Islamic nation, to defend Palestine and Lebanon, and to struggle until the banners of our nation are raised high over Jerusalem, God willing.

On behalf of these strugglers I appeal to you to stand with them in this fierce war against this fascist, racist Zionist enemy and his military terrorism and aggressive high-handedness. To face these fierce battles on all levels the strugglers expect much from you to aid and support them. They also expect you to extend to them the means for steadfastness and victory; God supports those who support him. It is a revolution until victory.

Final Statement

LD201804 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

["Final statement" adopted by Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Fes, Morocco, at 20 September final session--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in Fes, Kingdom of Morocco, from 80 to 10 Dhu Al-Qi'dah 1400 of the Hegir, corresponding to 18-20 September 1980, following a recommendation by the Jerusalem Committee, which met from 5 to 7 Shawwal 1400, corresponding to 16 to 18 August 1980 in Casablanca, Morocco, and at the request of the PLO.

This extraordinary session was honored by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Excellency President Haj Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal. Taking part in this session were also: The general secretariat of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the State of Bahrain, the Republic of Bangladesh, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Gambia, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of [name indistinct], the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Malaysia, the Maldive Islands, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Niger, the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Uganda, the State of the UAE, the YAR and the PDRY.

Attending was also His Excellency Rauf Denktash, chairman of the Islamic Turkish population in Cyprus as an observer.

His excellency President Haj Ahmed Sekou Toure made a valuable speech in which he explained the grave circumstances of this session with regard to the question of Jerusalem and Palestine, stressing that the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem is considered as a challenge to all mankind. He also pointed out that the city of Jerusalem cannot become the property of Israel. His excellency then underlined the power of Islam which is not based on arms but on its being a creed, a spirit and a morale. He called for the observance of these noble principles until victory is achieved and Jerusalem is recovered. His excellency also underlined the Islamic spirit which gives Muslims everywhere their own personality and creative power, and which makes a Muslim an element that cannot be separated from his society or isolated from it.

Then Mr Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh, read the text of a telegram from His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as a member of the Jerusalem Committee, the Jerusalem summit committee set up during the emergency session of the Jerusalem Committee in Casablanca, addressed to His Majesty King Hassan II. In the telegram he express his deep regret at not being able to join His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Haj Ahmed Sekou Toure to take part in his extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, because of the apalling floods in his country. He also stressed that he and the people of Bangladesh attach great importance to the work of this session, and express their complete solidarity with their Arab Muslim brothers.

His Excellency President Senghor also spoke. He said that his country was quick to recognize the PLO after the Rabat Arab summit conference which regarded the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. His excellency denounced the decision of Israel to annex Jerusalem and stressed that the city of Jerusalem was a holy city not only to the Jews alone, but also to the Christians and Muslims. He said that 2 billion Muslims and Christians, that is half the world population, are today [word indistinct] to confront Israel. His excellency also said that the conference had better rely on the legal and moral reasons he mentioned to ask at the United Nations for the return of Jerusalem to its pre-1976 status.

Then His Majesty King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco made an important speech beginning with the Holy Koran verse which says: Prepare for them whatever force you can, as well as strings of horses in order to terrify the enemy of God and your enemy. His majesty said that in Islam, jihad does not all for religious wars or crusades, but it means a strategic, military and political action, as well as psychological war, which, if applied by the Islamic nation, secures victory over the enemy. His majesty said that Islam does not yield to power or tyranny, but to the highness of God and the spirit, and that the recent Zionist decision shocked the Islamic world because the Islamic religion and the holy ethics of the prophet taught us to get angry only if the sanctities of God are violated. And, he said, is there a bigger violation than that of Jerusalem, the holiest of the two qiblah and the third holy place. His majesty the king stressed on behalf of the Islamic bloc to the brothers, the Palestinian strugglers, that they were not the only ones to lose Jerusalem, but it has been lost also to the entire Islamic world, and the Islamic world will recover it with them. He said that Jerusalem was not a trust entrusted to the Palestinians alone, but a trust to all Muslims, males and females. His majesty voiced his conviction that the next Islamic summit conference which will be held in holy Mecca, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will once and for all unify the ranks of Muslims and purge the Arab scene of grudges. His majesty called for more efforts and for closer ranks, and for exploiting the mistakes of the enemy. He reaffirmed that collective action was better than individual action, and that thinking, planning and scheming on the collective level would bring the objective closer better than any other way. [Passaged omitted paraphrasing other speeches]

The drafting committee of the conference was set up from the delegation of the following states: the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the PLO, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Iraqi Republic, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Gabon, the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Following discussion and study of the working papers submitted and a review of the situation resulting from the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex Jerusalem, the conference expresses its blessings of and support for the Saudi-Iraqi statement issued at At-Ta'if. It also expresses its utmost appreciation of the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, for the sake of the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and also for the efforts exerted by all member countries, in particular of the Arab League statement and the memorandum of the PLO Executive Committee.

The conference expresses its support for Syria's steadfastness in the face of the Camp David parties and expresses its denunciation and condemnation of the Zionist campaign against the Islamic countries, particularly Iraq, over their program to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with a view to developing their scientific and technological capabilities.

The conference affirms that these threats have assumed serious dimensions and have intensified tenion in the Middle East area. The conference calls on world public opinion to denounce these threats and affirms the right of the Islamic countries in particular and the developing countries in general to acquire nuclear technology and use it for peaceful purposes.

The conference urges the Islamic countries to cooperate in the field of acquiring nuclear technology and its uses for peaceful purposes.

As an expression of the Muslim countries' determination to face up to the Israeli challenge, to adhere to the liberation of Jerusalem and to retrieve the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the conference approved a resolution embodying the following:

At the recommendation of the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic foreign ministers held an emergency conference in Fes from 10 to 12 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1400 of the Hegira, equivalent to 18-20 September 1980, and studied the grave conditions through which the questions of Jerusalem and Palestine have been passing as a result of the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it the eternal capital of the Zionist entity. The conference considers this decision flagrant defiance of the feelings of Muslims, an act of aggression directed against the Islamic countries, and affirmation of Israel's refusal to abide by Resolution 478, which considered all the measures taken by Israel [word indistinct] and administratively and the actions committed by it including the status of Jerusalem null and void and demanded their immediate annulment.

Out of the Islamic countries' commitment to facing up to this challenge [words indistinct] and their adherence to Arab and Islamic sovereignty over Jerusalem in an affirmation of their support for the Palestine people, their determination to counter this Israeli aggression by all their capabilities and resources, their determination to continue to offer support to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people until the liberation of Jerusalem and the retrieval of the established rights of the Palestine people, including their right self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their land, and in line with the spirit of Islamic solidarity, the conference has adopted the following resolutions:

1. To adopt the recommendations and resolutions of the Jerusalem Committee as adopted during its emergency meeting at Casablanca and to insure that their implementation is undertaken by all Muslim countries.

2. To affirm the commitment of the Islamic countries to use all their political, financial, oil and military capabilities to face up to the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and to apply economic and political boycotts against countries which recognize the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation, or establish embassies in Jerusalem.

3. To call upon countries of the world not to have any dealings with the Israeli authorities in any form that couldbe construed by these authorities as recognition of the de facto conditions in Jerusalem and the other Palestinian and Arab occupied territories in order to avoid the application of a boycott against them.

4. To welcome UN Security Council Resolution 478 adopted [word indistinct] August 1980 and to ask the council to adopt the necessary measures to impose military and economic sanctions against Israel as provided for in the UN Charter.

5. The conference expresses its full satisfaction over the response shown by the various countries in withdrawing their embassies from Jerusalem as an admission by them of the invalidity of the Israeli decision and the unlawfulness of that decision. The conference notes that the response of all countries to the Islamic countries' call to remove their embassies from Jerusalem constitutes an affirmation of the unanimous rejection by the world community of the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it the capital of its entity.

6. The conference records with satisfaction the attitude of the Swiss Federal Government in refraining from signing an agreement with Israel in Jerusalem and hopes all other countries will follow suit.

7. To affirm the Islamic countries' support for the PLO by all means and to provide it with all necessary help to face up to the aggressive war waged by Israel against the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine and southern Lebanon with a view to liquidating and annihilating them.

The conference also condemns Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and asks the member countries to help Lebanon check such aggressions.

8. To provide support for the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied Arab homeland both politically and materially and to strengthen their capabilities in the face of the autonomy plot and their resistance to the occupation and racist practices.

9. To ask the member countries of the Islamic conference who have previously accorded recognition to Israel to withdraw such recognition and to sever all political and economic relations with them.

10. To continue to resist the process and accords of Camp David until they collapse and to close all doors leading to them.

11. The conference affirms its denunciation of the U.S. policy which supports Israel in its colonization practices and its aggressions against Islamic sanctities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and its stand in international circles on the side of Israel and against Palestinian rights in a manner conflicting with the UN General Assembly and the human rights declaration. The conference considers this a defiance of the Islamic world.

12. Not to accept any political settlement aimed at solving the Palestinian question and the Israeli-Arab conflict under the conditions of the imbalance of power resulting from the Camp David accord, U.S. policy and the Israeli practices; to consider UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 as being inconsistent with Arab and Islamic rights because it does not provide a suitable basis for solving the Middle East crisis, particularly the Palestinian question; to adhere to the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian question, particularly UN General Assembly Resolution No 1 adopted during its seventh extraordinary session; and to reject any initiatives that contradict with these resolutions.

13. To make a political move in the United Nations and among the big powers, foremost the European group, to win further support for the Palestinian question and to tighten the noose of isolation around Israel.

14. To work for the adoption of a resolution by the current session of the UN General Assembly which establishes the right to consult the International Court of Justice [Talab Ra'y Istishari] concerning Israeli practices and measures which infringe upon the established national rights of the Palestinian people and also concerning the acts of aggression committed by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, provided that the measures for submitting a request for a consultative opinion [ra'y istishari] do not detract from the established national rights of the Palestinian people, and provided that this is done with the approval of the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

15. To call on the UN General Assembly not to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations because it represents a government that has aggressed against international legitimacy and turned Jerusalem into its capital.

16. To ask the big powers and the international organizations to shoulder their responsibilities and to counter the Israeli challenge by the adoption of sanctions against Israel in accordance with the UN Charter.

17. To ask all the world's countries to work for banning Jewish immigration to occupied Palestinian and Arab territories in light of the Zionist colonization policy in these territories and Israel's insistence not to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to exercise their right to self-determination, sovereignty and the establishment of their independent state over their national lands.

18. To establish contact with the Vatican and other Christian circles with a view to expounding the Islamic attitude toward the Israeli decision and to ask them to support the established rights of the Palestinian people and to recognize the PLO.

19. To initiate a wide-scale information campaign condemning the Israeli decision and to work for implementation of the information plan drawn up to counter the Israeli challenge.

20. To call upon the member countries to stop all loans and contributions to the IMF and the World Bank unless they accept the PLO as an observer member.

21. To establish an Islamic bureau for the boycott of Israel in compliance with the resolutions of the Islamic conference in this respect, provided that there should be coordination between it and the main office for the boycott of Israel of the Arab League secretariat general.

22. To contribute to the capital of the Jerusalem fund and to bolster it.

23. The Islamic countries declare their commitment to the jihad because of what it embodies in its broad human dimensions on the ground that it constitutes steadfastness and confrontation against the Zionist enemy on all the fronts: military, political, economic, information and cultural.

24. To ask the Jerusalem Committee to prepare a comprehensive plan utilizing all the capabilities of the Islamic countries for confronting Israeli aggression and to refer what was contained in the Palestinian working paper concerning the economic, military and political issues to the Jerusalem Committee and to submit that plan to the forthcoming Islamic summit conference to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Boucetta's Closing Speech

LD201702 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Speech by Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference in Fes at the conclusion of the final session on 20 September--recorded]

[Text] Thanks to the rapporteur for reading the final resolutions of the conference.

Brother secretary general, brothers, ladies and gentlemen.

In conclusion of the emergency session, which you have honored me by entrusting me with the chairmanship, I wish first and foremost to congratulate you and ourselves on the results of our work and on the resolutions and recommendations we have reached and particularly for the determination that was evident during the work of the conference to face up to the flagrant, provocative Zionist action and challenge and aggression against Jerusalem and occupied Palestine and Arab territories.

There is no need for me to point out that in the light of the royal guidelines contained in the speech of His Majesty King Hassan II and the great opinions contained in the speeches of Presidents Ahmed Seko Toure and Leopold Senghor and thanks to the efforts exerted by all delegations and the constructive and effective contribution made by all those who submitted working papers and views toward the drawing up of the recommendations and resolutions--thanks to all these people we have achieved satisfactory results which you have just heard during the reading of the resolutions and recommendations.

I wish to conclude my speech by referring to one point of these resolutions and recommendations: Under no circumstances will the Islamic world accept being insulted or let the Zionist enemy persist with its oppression and actions. For this reason, it was imperative that jihad be declared and continued for the liberation of Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblas and the third of mosques.

In its wide, comprehensive and complete sense, jihad means steadfastness in the face of the enemy and all its allies and the drawing up of a successful plan for the exploitation of all capabilities and resources of the Islamic world--governments and peoples in all political, economic cultural and military fields--in order to put an end to aggression and retrieve the right for its owners. This will happen, God willing, and will happen soon, with God's will, and the faith of us all in the legitimacy of our right and our determination to support that right [words indistinct].

Herein lies the success of our work at this emergency conference.

Thanks be to God for guiding us to this. We would not have had guidance had it not been for God. If you support God, He will grant support and establish your feet. God's peace and mercy be with you.

MENA REPORTS ON EGYPT-U.S. TALKS IN WASHINGTON

NC200741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the preliminary talks which began in Washington yesterday between Egypt and the United States on the basis of discussing the American working paper are preparatory and bilateral discussions on the technical level in order to prepare for Monday's meeting.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, Ghali said that the negotiations between Egypt and the United States will move to New York on 29 September when U.S. Secretary of State Muskie meets with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Yesterday, Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal handed U.S. envoy Sol Linowitz the Egyptian reply which is being discussed at present. AL-AHRAM says that U.S. State Department experts will submit a report to Linowitz on the outcome of their meetings while the Egyptian side will submit its report to Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Ghali.

Meanwhile, Ambassadors Tahir Shash, 'Amr Musa and Sa'd al-Farariji held a meeting in New York yesterday. This meeting will be resumed today and tomorrow to discuss the Egyptian working paper. A meeting will be held in Washington on Monday between Linowitz, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRIPARTITE SUMMIT, AUTONOMY TALKS

Ghali Announcement

NC191319 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today announced that Egyptian and American officials will meet in Washington next Monday to discuss the arrangements to be made for the convening of the Israeli-Egyptian-American tripartite summit conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that he will meet in Washington with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and special American Envoy to the Middle East Sol Linowitz to discuss the Egyptian working paper on the tripartite summit conference proposed for convocation following the American elections in November.

Dr Ghali expressed his readiness to meet with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who will attent the UN General Assembly session next week. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie will also attend this session.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali announced that he has held extremely positive and constructive discussions with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the developments of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. He affirmed that no date has yet been set for the resumption of these negotiations.

Replying a question about the Israeli stance, he said: All the parties desire to overcome the present difficulties, which are hindering the peace process in the Middle East.

'Ali Statement

NC212240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 21 Sep (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has commented of some reports indicating that the autonomy negotiations will resume in Washington on 26 September by saying that he knew nothing of the content of these reports.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that what had been agreed with President Anwar as-Sadat during Sol Linowitz' presence in Cairo, U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East, was that a meeting will take place between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers before the end of this month during their attendance at the UN General Assembly sessions. At that time they will discuss relations between the two countries.

In a statement he made today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that it is not expected that an agreement will be reached on a date for the resumption of the meetings of the tripartite autonomy negotiations before the current bilateral talks between Egupt and the United States are completed.

Israeli television and U.S. media had reported that the autonomy negotiations will be resumed between Egypt and Israel in Washington on 26 September and that Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg along with the head of its delegation, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, will attend.

In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Egyptian working paper on autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza strip during the transitory period has been handed to Sol Linowitz. He said that the Egyptian paper was drawn up in preparation for the tripartite conference to be held during November after the U.S. elections have been completed. The Egyptian paper is a reply to the American paper which Linowitz handed to Egypt and Israel during his recent visits to these countries.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the Egyptian paper was discussed at the technical level between the Egyptian and U.S. delegations yesterday and today.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is expected to fly from New York to Washington tomorrow, Monday, to meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali in order to discuss the technical aspects of the talks between the United States and Egypt. Moreover, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali will meet with Linowitz Monday afternoon when Linowitz receives the Egyptian officials in his office at the White House to discuss the Egyptian papers.

CAIRO NOTES ISRAEL'S DENIAL OF RADIO REPORT

NC212142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Israeli Government today announced that the report broadcast by Israel radio--on Egypt's withdrawal from the tripartite meeting proposed for convocation sometime next week among the Egyptian, American and Israeli delegations--is untrue.

The Israeli spokesman said that it seems that Egypt prefers to hold this preliminary meeting when the discussions on Palestinian autonomy will be resumed on a large scale during the middle of next month.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet today Menahem Begin stated that Egypt is trying to postpone the preliminary discussions on autonomy proposed to Begin for next week.

Furthermore, the Israeli interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation to these discussions, Yosef Burg, has stated that an Israeli decision on these discussions will be made within 1 or 2 days.

OIL MINISTRY SOURCE DENIES IMPORTING OIL FROM UAE

NC201856 Cairo MENA in English 1846 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--Emirates News Agency carried a report today that the United Arab Emirates banned the export of oil and its derivatives to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

A responsible source at the Oil Ministry commenting on this report said today that Egypt has not imported oil or its derivatives from the United Arab Emirates since 2 years and that it will never import anything of this nature from the Emirates in the future.

Those reports attributed to the economy and trade minister of the United Arab Emirates has only one significance, that is the desire to issue decisions. The source went on to say that Egypt will never be in a position in which its important commodities will be in the hands of those who do not realise the difference between a decision which could be carried out and an imaginative one. The source concluded saying: Let the United Arab Emirates enjoy its oil and derivatives and that the Emirates should know that Egypt is not in need of its oil and that Egypt will remain the only country which will give a hand to such nations because this is the fate of Egypt and its historic role in the past, present and the future.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT ON MINISTER'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

NC220702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA)--An official Egyptian source has denied a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN indicating that Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan recently paid two secret visits to Saudi Arabia to discuss bilateral relations with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Bad al-'Aziz.

In his reply, which is published by AL-AHRAM in Monday's edition, the Egyptian official says that Egypt is not against Arab solidarity, the restoration of Arab-Egyptian relations, or responsible for severing relations with the Arab states. The Arab states severed relations with Egypt; consequently they are responsible for this situation.

The source said: Thus, the initiative should come from these states and not from Egypt, it would be wrong to expect an Egyptian initiative in this regard. Consequently, the allegation that Mansur Hasan recently paid visits to Saudi Arabia is not true.

SOCIALIST LIBERALS PARTY LEADER COMMENDS AS-SADAT POLICY

NC200853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--Socialist Liberals Party [SLP] leader Mustafa Kamil Murad has affirmed that the SLP has faith in President as-Sadat's government, policy, leadership and ability to be in control of matters in the current decisive phase in the country. He said that the SLP considers itself an indivisible part of the regime.

Murad criticized the refusal of some opposition parties to participate in the elections of the consultative council saying that this refusal will delay the progress of the democratic march in Egypt and that it is a kind of negativism. He said that democratic work requires positivism and collaboration.

In a statement published by the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM today, Murad said that the aim behind the SLP's participation in the elections is to bolster the democratic experiment and practice and to enrich party work regardless of the results of the electoral campaign.

Murad said that SLP has not been able to submit lists of candidates in all the governorates because of lack of time and that he has chosen not to participate in the elections personally in order to lead the electoral campaign. He said that the SLP hopes that the party lists in some governorates will succeed.

KUWAIT, UAE PRAISE VICTORIES OVER IRAN

JN172030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA)--Tahir Tawfiq, President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, returned here this evening.

Tahir Tawfiq said that during his visit to Kuwait and Abu Dhabi he conveyed two written messages from President Saddam Husayn to Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The messages dealt with the development of the situation with Iran and the fateful battle which Iraq is waging against the aggressive racist Persian forces.

Tahir Tawfiq asserted that the Kuwaiti heir apparent and UAE president expressed their support for the heroic and pan-Arab Iraqi stands, adding that they considered the victories of the heroic Iraqi Army over the Iranian forces to be the Arab nation's victories.

IRAQI, IRANIAN FORCES CLASH IN BORDER AREA

19 Sep Report

JN191910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi forces today restored the outpost of (Jahsat al-Mawt) in Mandali sectors following brief battles with Iranian forces. This was announced tonight by a military spokesman for the Iraqi Defense Ministry.

The spokesman said that the battle took place at 0500 this morning and that the aggressive forces left behind several pieces of military equipment, including a 66 fuel tank [as received], radio equipment and large quantities of various kinds of ammunition.

The (Jahsat al-Mawt) outpost had been usurped by Iran.

The military spokesman added that at 1600 today, two hostile armored vehicles tried to approach one of the Iraqi outposts in the Maysan sector but were repulsed by the Iraqi forces. One of the two vehicles was destroyed. The other was forced to flee. The crew of the destroyed armored vehicle were killed.

The spokesman said that at 1800 tonight, Iranian fighter planes raided (Ash-Shayb) Outpost in Maysan sector and were faced by ground resistance fire. The planes were forced to flee.

The military spokesman stressed that no casualties were reported among the Iraqi forces.

20 Sep Report

JN201056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1037 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--An Iraqi military spokesman has said that Iraqi fighter planes this morning strafed concentrations of the Persian regime forces' armored cars and vehicles in the Iranian (Sumar) sector, destroying a number of them.

In a statement here today, the military spokesman said that the Iraqi retaliation came after a resumption of Persian forces' attacks on our frontline positions and posts.

The spokesman explained that at 0730 today enemy tanks and artillery attacked the Ash-Shayb outpost in Maysan sector. Our forces intercepted them, destroying one tank and forcing the rest to retreat.

The spokesman said that at 1000 today Iraqi fighter planes again strafed concentrations of the Persian forces' armored cars and vehicles in (Sumar) sector, inflicting heavy losses.

In conclusion, the spokesman asserted that the Iraqi forces suffered no losses during these battles.

Warning on Economic Installations

JN201802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--Iraq warned the Iranian regime tonight against repeating its shelling of the Iraqi economic installations in the Shatt al-'Arab region. It stressed that should this shelling be repeated, Iraq will forcefully strike against the racist Iranian regime's economic installations wherever they might be in Iranian territory.

This was contained in a statement made by a military spokesman at the Iraqi Defense Ministry, in which he pointed out that at 1800 today, Iranian forces shelled the Iraqi economic installations in the Shatt al-'Arab region.

He added that the Iranian forces continued their hostile activities against the advanced Iraqi positions today and shelled with artillery at 1100 today Umm ar-Rasas island. The Iraqi forces returned the fire. At 1330 today, Iranian forces intercepted Iraqi patrol gunboats in Shatt al-'Arab. These gunboats returned the fire.

About the Iranian losses in today's battles, the spokesman said that two Iranian gunboats were destroyed, whereas one Iraqi patrol gunboat burned after capsizing. One of its crew was injured.

Warning to Vessels

JN202107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--Iraq has said that all vessels sailing into or out of Shatt al-'Arab must hoist the Iraqi flag.

An official source stressed here tonight that guidance by Iraqi pilots is mandatory for all vessels heading to Iraqi and Iranian ports. He added that the vessels which intend to cross Shatt al-'Arab must contact the Iraqi pilots' vessel and pay all fees to the General Establishment of Iraqi Ports.

The source warned that legal measures will be taken against any firm or vessel violating these instructions, which have been enforced since last Wednesday when the Revolution Command Council decision to abrogate the Algiers Agreement of 1975 between Iran and Iraq and to restore Shatt al-'Arab as Iraqi and Arab was announced.

Threat of 'Armed Force'

JN210902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA)--Iraq has asked all of the world's countries to follow the rules and regulations issued by the responsible Iraqi authorities concerning navigation in Shatt al-'Arab, especially concerning the hoisting of the Iraqi flag on their ships.

This morning, the Foreign Ministry informed the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions of the measures that Iraq has taken to exercise its full national sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab.

It will be recalled that in his speech to the National Assembly last Wednesday, President Saddam Husayn announced the abrogation of the 1975 Algiers Agreement with Iran and the restoration of full Iraqi sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab.

The Foreign Ministry asked the Arab and foreign ambassadors it summoned today to inform their governments of the need to observe the Iraqi rules and regulations, which call for hosting the Iraqi flag on all ships entering Shatt al-'Arab, regardless of their destination, following only the instructions of Iraq pilots and paying shipping fees to the Iraqi Port Organization.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that the Iraqi Government will take all necessary measures to exercise its sovereignty and legitimate rights over Shatt al-'Arab, including the use of armed force against those ships that disobey existing rules and regulations.

21 Sep Naval Battle

JN211014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1004 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA)--A Defense Ministry spokesman has announced that the Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed five enemy gunboats today in the Iranian naval base of Khosrowabad.

In a statement issued today, the spokesman added that the Iraqi forces also destroyed installations in the naval base itself.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi forces destroyed the Iranian gunboats when they attacked the British ship, Orient Star, which was en route to the Port of Basra, hitting its bridge.

The spokesman said: Our gunboats answered the fire of the enemy gunboats in the Shatt al-'Arab area of Az-Ziyadiyah, hitting two of the boats. One of the boats caught fire and its crew members were seen falling off into the water. The other enemy gunboats fled. The British ship continued its journey to Basra.

The spokesman said that another Iranan gunboat intercepted a Kuwaiti ship hoisting the Iraqi flag that was sailing from Basra. Our gunboats intercepted the enemy gunboat and forced it to flee. The Kuwaiti ship continued on its course.

The spokesman said in the same statement that the magian racist Iranian regime continued its hostile activities against our frontline positions. At 2100 last night, enemy artillery shelled one of our posts in the Khanaqin sector. Our forces returned the fire.

The spokesman added that this morning Iranian artillery shelled the island of Umm ar-Rasas and that the Iraqi forces retaliated, silencing the enemy sources of fire. The spokesman also said: At 0800 this morning, enemy artillery shelled one of our posts in the Maysan sector. Our forces returned the fire.

The spokesman concluded by saying: An exchange of fire with heavy and medium weapons took place this morning between our forces and the Iranian forces across the Shatt al-'Arab.

MINISTER SAYS THOUSANDS OF YOUTHS VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT

JN211418 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA)--Thousands of Iraqi youth stood in queues before the headquarters of their youth centres in different parts of the country to volunteer in the army to defend their homeland against Persian aggressions.

Announcing this here today, Iraqi Youth Minister and Chairman of the General Federation if Iraqi Youth Karim Mahmud Husayn said that these young men expressed wish to donate their blood as "a simple share in the battle of honour and fate."

He added that the Iraqi Youth Federation and other mass organizations are mobilizing the young people to make them a reserve army that will wage battles of honour against racist Persians.

The minister described the enthusiasm of the young men and women to volunteer in the arm- reflects [as received] their vigilance and understanding of their historic responsibilities at the current phase to restore the Iraqi territories and sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab and the abrogation of the Iraqi-Iranian 1975 border agreement.

FURTHER CONFLICT BREAKS OUT ON BORDER

Border Commanders' Report

JN211615 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Zayn al-Qaws, Iraq, 21 Sep (INA)--An Iraqi military commander today emphasized the potential combat readiness of the Iraqi Army and its capability to defend the integrity of the country and to teach the enemies of Arabism and Islam unforgettable lessons.

In an interview with the Iraqi News Agency (INA) at the recently liberated area of Zayn al-Qaws, the commander of Sa'd Forces said that the defeated racist troops fled their posts that are close to our borders frightened from the strikes of our heroes.

He affirmed that the Persian troops left their arms, ammunition and even their military documents behind them after fleeing their posts.

In the frontier lines of Sar-e Band and Tappeh-ye Gol, Shaqrah and Bi'r 'Ali as well as Zayn al-Qaws liberated areas and the deserted (Khan Leil) Iranian camp, the commanders of the Iraqi units talked about the heroic feats of the Iraqi officers and soldiers.

In Zayn al-Qaws, the commander of the Iraqi unit said that the Iraqi troops attacked the (Tang Ab) Iranian border post within a combing operation, where they captured a Browning machinegun, a B-3.5 American anti-tank gun and a big quantity of arms and ammunition.

In Shaqrah liberated camp, the commander of the Iraqi unit said that the camp fell without resistance and 12 Persian soldiers were taken prisoners, whilst the others left their weapons and ammunition, including an anti-tank gun.

In Bi'r 'Ali Camp, the Persian enemy forces were taken by surprise to see the Iraqi tanks roaring to liberate the camp that sits on a rough area which armoured vehicles can't reach, the Iraqi commander said.

The Iraqi tanks, he added, captured the camp in no time leaving no chance for the enemy troops to defend themselves despite the heavy antitank weapons, mortars and other weapons they had.

He concluded that the Iraqi fighters took two Iranian soldiers as prisoners whilst the others fled, leaving huge amounts of arms and ammunition behind them.

Downing of Phantom

JN211748 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1717 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] A Defense Ministry military spokesman made the following statement this evening, 21 September 1980: The ignorant and racist Iranian regime continued its hostile activities against our forward positions and outposts. At 1330 today, 21 September 1980, the vessel Mercury of Singapore, which was sailing under the Iraqi flag, came under Iranian fire from Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. Our forces retaliated and silenced the sources of fire. The vessel continued its voyage toward Basra.

At 1430 hours, enemy artillery and tanks began to shell our coastal positions in (Ra's al-Bishan) and Al-Faw. Our artillery returned the fire. One of our patrol boats was hit and one person was wounded.

At 1500, enemy artillery and tanks shelled the Iraqi (Al-Fakkah) Outpost in the Maysan sector. Our forces returned the fire, destroying an Iranian tank, a wheeled vehicle and an antitank gun.

At 1540, the Iranian artillery shelled our positions in the Sayf Sa'd sector. At the same time, Iranian planes bombed the areas of (Al-Fakkah) and Ash-Shayb in the Maysan sector. Our forces repulsed them. Our ground resistance shot down an enemy Phantom while the rest fled.

At 1600, the Iranian artillery and tanks shelled our positions in the Mandali sector. Our forces silenced their fire.

At 1625, our artillery destroyed the Iranian (Al-Qass) outpost, which is opposite to the Al-Faw area. We have ascertained that three enemy patrol boats were sunk in the Qarun River today as a result of our artillery's shelling of the aggressive forces.

Shelling of Vessels

JN221215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--An Iraqi military spokesman has said that the Iraqi forces silenced the sources of Iranian fire that was opened today at multinational commercial ships while they were passing through the Shatt al-'Arab.

The spokesman said that the Japanese ship (Camilia) came under fire at 0955 today from the Iranians in Khosrowabad while passing through the Shatt al-'Arab. This caused damage to its bridge and resulted in injuring a crewmember. Our forces returned the fire strongly. The ship continued its voyage toward Basra flying Iraq's flag.

The spokesman added that at 1055 today, the Japanese ship (Silverkrine) also came under enemy fire from Khostrowabad while crossing Shatt al-'Arab toward Basra flying Iraq's flag. Our forces strongly returned the fire. The ship continued its voyage.

The spokesman pointed out that at 1100 today, the Greek ship (Adams) came under fire from Khosrowabad while leaving Basra for the sea flying Iraq's flag. Our forces strongly returned the fire, silencing it. The ship then continued its voyage toward the sea.

At 1110 today, the Liberian ship (Yong Taman) came under enemy fire from the Abadan area, while heading toward Basra and flying Iraq's flag. Our forces replied strongly to the sources of fire. The Liberian ship continued its voyage.

The spokesman added that, at 0600 today, enemy artillery fired at the advanced Iraqi positions. Our forces replied strongly to the sources of fire. The enemy's losses are not yet known.

The spokesman said that, at 0900 today, the enemy forces continued to fire at our outposts in Shatt al-'Arab. Our forces returned the fire strongly, destroying a vehicle loaded with equipment.

He also explained that, at 0910 today, the enemy forces shelled Ash-Shayb in Maysan. Our forces returned the fire, silencing them.

RCC ORDERS MILITARY TO STRIKE IRANIAN 'MILITARY TARGETS'

JN221201 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1154 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi Revolution Command Council has ordered the Iraqi Armed Forces to direct deterrent strikes at Iranian military targets, to defeat the plans of the Persian regime and its overlords to undermine great Iraq's sovereignty and security.

This came in a statement issued by the Revolution Command Council this afternoon. The statement said:

We had believed that the ruling clique in Iran would benefit from the lessons of the past few days, after our valiant armed forces liberated our usurped territory on the eastern Iraqi border and restored national sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab.

But the grandsons of the magians, who harbor deep hatred for Iraq and the Arab nation and who are deeply involved in suspect plans, have continued in their transgression and reckless counter-military operations.

During the past 2 days and today, they carried out several attempts to disrupt navigation in Shatt al-'Arab and in the entrances to the navigation route in the Arab gulf by shelling Iraqi and foreign merchant ships entering and leaving Shatt al-'Arab. They also carried out intensive all-out air raids on our heroic army, declared a general state of alert and closed Iranian airspace, which shows that they have expanded the circle of military conflict and brought the situation to the level of general war [al-harb ash-shamilah].

Therefore, the Revolution Command Council has decided to order our valiant armed forces to direct deterrent strikes at Iranian military targets, to defeat their plans and those of their overlords to undermine great Iraq's sovereignty and security.

The Revolution Command Council (RCC) expressed its confidence in the valiant force's ability to perform its national trust and duty and to defend pan-Arab sovereignty with honor.

The RCC called upon the brave officers and soldiers to grant mercy to those who surrender and to use violence against those who are blinded with rancor and haughtiness.

Addressing the sons of Iran of the various nationalities, religions and sects, the statement asserts that Iraq does not wish to harm them nor does it covet their land. It says: But Khomeyni, the imposter and tyrant, wanted, along with his supporters, a treacherous war against us, motivated in this by unjustified and vague rancor against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The statement explains that the suspicious and backward Khomeyni clique has, in addition to its acts of sabotage against Iraq's security, violated Iraq's sovereignty, land and territorial waters in the Shatt al-'Arab, as well as the Arab nation's sovereignty and security. The statement says that they intended evil to Iraq in their aggressive military acts today and over the last 2 days.

In its statement, the RCC said: Therefore, we were forced to order the Iraqi Armed Forces to carry out military deterrent operations, in retaliation for their serious aggressive actions against our armed forces, economic installations and naval routes.

The Revolution Command Council explained in its statement that "Our armed forces will avoid striking at civilian targets unless the Iranian side continues to strike at Iraqi civilian targets."

The statement said: "We will withdraw from any Iranian territory in which military defense arrangements and army security demand our presence as soon as Iran recognizes our right of sovereignty over our territory and respects our vital interests."

The council concluded its statement by saying: "Victory will be ours, just as we triumphed in previous battles. The aggressor invaders are doomed to defeat."

PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF ARAB COOPERATION TO INDUSTRY MINISTERS

JN211905 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

["Text" of speech delivered by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad on 21 September at luncheon in honor of Arab industry ministers--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Welcome to the Arabs in their own country and among their brothers. We thank you for coming because you are the owners of the first step.

We do not want to burden you with too much talk; but we would like to say that God willing, we will be of service to the Arabs in their time of need.

We can do things which at first sight might seem impossible. Of course, there are brothers among us with difficult economic circumstances. You, as a conference of Arab industry ministers and economists, know that the economic situation of our brothers in Djibouti differs from that of your brothers in Iraq.

However, if we cooperate, each one of us can shoulder part of the burden of the other. Irrespective of our political viewpoints and the natures of our regimes, any one of us can shoulder part of the burden of the other, as much as he can.

The one whose economic situation is good, Iraq for instance, can help his brothers whose economic situation is not so good, Whether this is in Mauritania, Djibouti, Yemen, or Sudan and so on and so forth.

We hope that we will agree not to differ on two basic matters, even if we differ on other matters. The first of these issues is active economic relations and coordination which does not squander our efforts. To be precise, we must side with the Arab, irrespective of our opinion of the foreigner, in conflicts which deal with territorial claims and designs against our dignity, honor or vital interests. Even if the opinion we have of the foreigner is good, we will not befriend this foreigner when he harms the Arab's sovereignty or his vital interests. However, we cannot befriend this foreigner if he violates these interests. We should keep in mind that no matter how good the position of the foreigner, he is still a foreigner. He is better than a bad Arab but not better than the Arab himself.

Despite our differences on other points, these two points are sufficient for a serious beginning to build a common ground.

Proceeding from these premises, we consider you as peacemakers, and not guests in your country Iraq and its capital Baghdad. You all are most welcome. Our greetings to all popular and government officials in the Arab homeland without exception.

KURDISH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING IRAQ

JN201120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--The Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) has declared its absolute support for the decision abrogating the Algiers Agreement with the Iranian regime.

In a statement published here today, the DPK reiterated its complete readiness to place all its resources and potentials at the disposal of the revolution and its struggling leadership in defense of every inch of our homeland and in restoring our full national rights.

The statement describes the decision abrogating the Algiers Agreement signed on 6 March 1975 as a historic decision and a great revolutionary, frank, clear and bold action for restoring Iraq's legitimate right in spreading its national and patriotic sovereignty over all Iraq soil.

The DPK statement pointed out that the new racist rulers have blatantly and overtly confirmed their ignorance of the agreement, their disavowal of its provisions and their violation of the basic principles of good neighborliness. These rulers, the statement added, have even gone so far as to attempt to intervence in Iraq's domestic affairs and to support the [words indistinct].

The statement added: Iraq has abided by the agreement's provisions and honored them despite the dilatoriness demonstrated by the Iranian side in implementing this agreement. The revolution's patience with them had been very long. Iraq, however, had lost patience when it embarked on liberating the usurped land by force and defeating the Persian aggressors.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN201122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--King Husayn of Jordan has reaffirmed Jordan's support for and solidarity with Iraq in liberating its usurped land from the Persian regime.

In a telephone conversation with President Saddam Husayn today, the King declared that the Jordanian Government and people side with Iraq in its struggle to restore its full rights.

Last Monday King Husayn had phoned President Saddam Husayn at which time he expressed Jordan's support for Iraq in defending its land.

ARABISTAN YOUTH ATTACK ABADAN AIRPORT WITH ROCKETS

JN211830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA)--The Arab youth in Arabistan announced today two daring operations using rockets against Abadan Airport and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] port. Reports from Ahvaz say that Abadan Airport was partly destroyed and a large number of people were killed or wounded. Fire broke out in the Al-Muhammarah port warehouses.

Tehran Radio has admitted the two operations through its appeals to the public to make way for the fire brigades to reach the airport. Losses resulting from the rocket attacks are not yet known.

Further Arabistan Disorders

JN211918 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The Arabistan masses have affirmed their support for the historic Iraqi step to regain its occupied territories from the racist Persian clique, expressing their happiness over the spectacular victories achieved by our heroic soldiers and officers on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Reports form Arabistan say a wave of demonstrations and marches took place in the Arabistan cities, complelely supporting Iraq's last stand on the racist Khomeyni regime, the Revolution Command Council's decision abrogating the 1975 agreement and liberating the usurped territories.

These reports say that this proves that the revolutionary tide, which rejects the hegemony of the racist persian regime, is escalating.

In another development, the Arabistan youth carried out two heroic operations against the personnel and installations of the Khomeyni guards, thus demonstrating the steadfastness and heroism of the Arabistan people, who are struggling for their national rights.

On 16 September, a group of Arabistan youth tossed a handgrenade at elements of the Khomeyni guards in the region of (Chubella) near (Al-'arayah). One of the racist guards personnel was killed and several others wounded.

A group of Arabistan youth also used RPG-7 rockets and mortars to attack a group of Khomeyni guards in the region between Ahvaz and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. The racist side's losses are still not known.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER 'AZIZ PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

21 Sep Arrival

JN211810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi deputy prime minister, arrived here this evening on an official visit to the USSR.

During his visit, 'Aziz will discuss with Soviet officials bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab region and international issues of common interest.

22 Sep Talks

JN220806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0748 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (INA)--Official talks between Iraq and the USSR began here today.

The Iraqi team at the talks is headed by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, while the Soviet side is led by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

The talks deal with means of developing bilateral relations, the current situation in the region and international issues of mutual concern.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived here yesterday, leading an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to the USSR.

AMBASSADOR SUBMITS PROTEST TO UN ON ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC200657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday, Lebanon submitted a strongly worded protest to the United Nations against the Israeli shelling of Tyre and some southern areas--the shelling which resulted in the death of some civilians, including children.

Lebanon's UN permanent representative Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni has listed six attacks by Israeli artillery, gunboats and fighter planes in 12 hours which resulted in a huge loss in property and greatly alarmed the inhabitants--a large part of whom have moved to other areas.

HADDAD REFUSES TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON UNIFIL MOVEMENTS

TA202042 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Metulla, 20 Sep--This evening the commander of the militias in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, repeated his order of about 1 week ago to only permit UN personnel to bring in supplies and change guards on Mondays and Thursdays.

This order, as is known, was given after Haddad's forces captured documents from UN officers from which it emerged that the latter had been spying for the terrorists.

Major Haddad announced that the UN personnel's appeal to the Israelis chief of staff and the meeting held between them would not change his mind and he insists on his order being obeyed.

The ITIM correspondent reports that during the day [Saturday] the central and eastern sectors of southern Lebanon have been quiet, while there were exchanges of fire in 'Alma Ash-Sha's in the western sector, between the Christian forces and the terrorists.

HADDAD SAYS PRESENT BEST TIME FOR LIBERATION BATTLE

NC210933 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Major Haddad was asked his opinion regarding the possibility of the Lebanese forces in Beirut starting the battle of liberation and the time for it. He replied: I think that the Lebanese forces are sufficiently strong in men and equipment to wage the liberation battle. As for the timing, my personal opinion is that the present time is the most suitable for starting the battle for the following reasons:

1. Syria's internal situation is very shaky. Syria is avoiding by all means a clash with any party in Lebanon for fear of a split in its army that would lead to the collapse of the Syrian regime.

2. The Palestinians have come to an unenviable position. In addition to the successive painful Israeli blows, the Palestinians have lost popular Lebanese support. Many of their supporters have turned against them.

3. The so-called "parties of the national movement" are represented by leaders only after most of their fighting men have abandoned them.

4. The Zgharta forces will not take part in a battle against the Lebanese forces, because 80 percent of them only lend formal support for former President Franjiyah.

5. The basic element, in addition to the above, is the fear gripping most enemies of the Lebanese forces. This paralyzes at least 50 percent of the strength of these enemies.

Concluding his statement, Major Haddad said: At any rate, I am confident that the commander of the Lebanese forces is fully aware of these facts, and there is no doubt that he will take advantage of this situation to start the liberation battle before the end of this month--the liberation battle he has repeatedly talked about on different occasions and has been energetically working for with faithfulness and patriotism.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL LEAVES BEIRUT FOR BAGHDAD

NC191903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At 1900 tonight, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left for Baghdad following a visit to Lebanon within the framework of the current Arab tour he is making to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon with Arab officials after holding meetings and consultations with Lebanese officials. Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus and Hammad as-Sid [Klibi's envoy in Lebanon] saw off Klibi at the airport.

Before leaving Beirut International Airport, Klibi made a statement on the results of his visit to Lebanon. He said: I discussed with Lebanese officials what we must do to help Lebanon solve its 5-year tragedy and what we can do to activate the dynamics of peace and establish legitimacy on Lebanese territory. The efforts I have exerted and the talks I have had have helped me increase my understanding of the overall dimensions of the Lebanese issue.

Klibi added: I have affirmed the Arabs' sympathy for Lebanon to Lebanese officials and the fact that the destinies of Lebanon and the Arab bloc are integrated and indivisible. The recent decision by the Arab League Council stipulates that the Arab League secretary general shall hold the necessary contacts to discuss the possibility of putting the subject of southern Lebanon on the agenda of forthcoming Arab meetings.

Commenting on the Arab League secretary general's visit, Fu'ad Butrus said: Had the Lebanese and area-wide crises been two of the crises for which we could find solutions by mere 1-day or 2-day talks, they would have been solved long ago. The talks we had with the Arab League secretary general were useful and fruitful. He has reaffirmed to us the attention he is giving to the Lebanese crisis.

Minister Butrus added: However, the results that the secretary general's efforts could be associated with depend on several considerations, the most important of which are:

1. The general political conditions in the area and the Arab world.

2. The current [domestic] conditions of that world.

3. The potential and readiness of the fraternal Arab states concerning the subject of Lebanon.

We hope that the Arab League secretary general will be able to help convince our Arab brothers that it is appropriate for them and us not to solve their disputes in Lebanon.

ALGERIA

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD201837 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in Algeria today on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of brother Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, who welcomed him on arrival at the Boumediene international airport.

At the airport Andrei made a statement in which he praised the good relations between the two countries, pointing out that he will be holding talks with his Algerian counterpart Ben Yahia for developing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and for deepening cooperation between the two countries in the international political field for the sake of independence, progress and peace for all peoples.

Algerian-Romanian Talks

LD202058 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Algerian-Romanian talks began this afternoon at the premises of the Foreign Ministry with Brother Mohamad Ben Yahia, the minister of foreign affairs, on the Algerian side, and Stefan Andrei, the Romanian foreign minister on the Romanian side, in the chair.

FRENCH, ALGERIAN MINISTERS RESOLVE IMMIGRATION ISSUE

LD191416 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Mission accomplished for Jean Francois-Poncet in Algiers. In only 24 hours, the French foreign minister and his Algerian counterpart have settled a dispute which had been dragging on for 15 months. The main bone of contention between Paris and Algiers was the conditions of residence for the 400,000 or so Algerian immigrants working in France and, in particular, their conditions for repatriation. To encourage them to go back to their own country, a fully-fledged transit plan has been drawn up.

When they leave Paris they will be entitled to a bonus of 10,000 francs or more, in addition to loans financing their reintegration in job training centers, partly paid for by France. Briefly, the Algerians will be taken charge of at their departure as well as at their arrival. Lionel Stoleru, secretary of state for immigration who formed part of the French delegation in Algiers, summarizes the agreements:

[Begin recording] It was a delicate problem because in principle we had to renew the agreements for 10 years, that is until 1990 providing for residence and work permits for about 500,000 Algerians. So we told the Algerian Government that during this time of unemployment, it was impossible to do this. It would not be reasonable. However, for our part we understand perfectly the Algerian concern with a population that came to work in France and which has contributed to enhancing the French economy with us. We have eased the problem of renewing the permits--some for 3 years, some for 10 years. Above all we have said, yes that at the present time and under the prevailing circumstances, we must facilitate the return of a certain number of Algerian workers from France. We have said that during 25 years we have increased our cooperation with the arrival of Algerians in France. Now we ask ourselves cannot we build a new cooperation that can be seen in this way, namely that the Algerians trained in France return to Algeria and then contribute to the economic development of their own country? The Algerian side understood this and--what is quite remarkable--it is the first time in the world that an agreement of this nature has been concluded, an agreement so complete between a country of emigration and one of immigration. We have together formulated a policy for voluntary repatriation. [end recording]

Results of Francois-Poncet's Visit

LD191816 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] In Algeria attention is focused on the visit by the French foreign minister over the past 2 days. Mr Jean Francois-Poncet was received by the president of the republic, with whom he was able to touch on questions of bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly the Western Sahara problem. After the audience, the French foreign minister stated that the talks had been interesting, thorough and particularly cordial. The signing of several texts ratifying the agreements concluded by the participants, the French and Algerian sides, is, in particular, one of the results of this latest Algerian-French meeting.

The joint communique indicates that the talks were an opportunity to take stock of the negotiations conducted by the two countries in the context of the working sub groups on emigration [of Algerian workers to France], the status of individuals, the differences over financial matters, French property and activities in Algeria, social security and archives.

The communique states that concerning emigration, an exchange of letters valid until 31 December 1983 was signed. The provisions of this exchange of letters are based on the Algerian-French agreement of December 1968, which still constitutes the legal framework defining the status of Algerian workers in France. They stipulate that the two governments have agreed to adopt, in close cooperation for a period of 3 years and 3 months, all appropriate measures to enable Algerian workers and their families to return voluntarily and be reintegrated. This cooperation will, in particular, take the form of vocational training, which consitutues an essential factor in encouraging workers to return.

Provision is also made for a bilateral aid program to establish small [word indistinct] or cottage enterprises in Algeria by Algerian workers who apply to return.

ALGERIA TO REDUCE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

NC211742 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 21 Sep (AFP)--Algeria is to reduce its crude oil production by 100,000 barrels a day from October 1, it was announced here today.

Algeria took its decision, "like other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" to help "absorb a surplus currently evident" on the oil market, the announcement added.

The move could "improve conditions" for the preparation of an OPEC summit due to be held in Baghdad on November 4 when a common OPEC strategy is to be worked out, the statement said.

The announced reduction in Algerian oil production follows an OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna which ended on Wednesday without any definite decision on strategy.

Algeria, whose policies envisage progressive hydrocarbon reduction, lowered oil output by about 8 percent in 1979.

Total annual output of Algerian crude is about 55 million tonnes.

LIBYA

TROOPS REPORTEDLY GOING TO SYRIA 'WITHIN 2 WEEKS'

NC220744 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] **Beirut**, 22 Sep (AFP)--Libyan military units with full equipment will take up positions along the Syrian border with Israel within two weeks and a squadron of Libyan Phantoms [as received] will move to a Syrian airbase at the same time, the Lebanese daily AL-BAYRAQ reported today.

Quoting a well-informed Arab source, the paper said the moves followed an agreement of principle between the respective military commands following the announcement of union between the two countries made earlier this month.

AL-BAYRAQ did not give details of how many Libyan troops would go to Syria, but said they would be bringing sophisticated weapons with them.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN DISCUSSES WESTERN SAHARA, U.S. ELECTIONS

LD220036 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Sep 80

[News conference by King Hassan II of Morocco with Moroccan and foreign newsmen at Ifrene Palace in Rabat; questions in French or Arabic, all of King Hassan's answers in French; intercepted in progress--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] How does Your Majesty assess the Zionist campaign against Iraq's technological and nuclear program?

[Answer] I can't see why, in addition to racial discrimination, the world should accept nuclear discrimination. Morocco itself is on its way to becoming a nuclear power, because it has the raw material, the uranium of its phosphate. By the end of 1981 we will have produced 2281 tons of uranium. On such a day I do not see why (?Morocco) should not become a nuclear power, but a peaceful nuclear power. And Iraq indeed said that its nuclear reactor was for peaceful purposes. If one day Morocco produces uranium, and if Morocco is asked by Iraq to supply it with uranium for its reactor, then it will be Morocco's pleasure to supply it with uranium, knowing very well that Iraq is a country that abides by international law.

[Question] In your view, for the Islamic countries at large and Morocco in particular, what is the ideal solution for this Jerusalem question?

[Answer] First I have not envisaged any solution for the reason that I am not the sole party to the problem. However, the point at issue now is that Israel bring Jerusalem to the pre-1967 status. Only at such a time, in my view, will it be possible to envisage solutions. We used to ask for the restitution of Jerusalem; now the question is to prevent Jerusalem from becoming the entire, definite and eternal capital of Israel. Personally, I think that the problem is grave, but I do not think that its solution, that the question of the Knesset law is insurmountable.

[Question] I would like to go back to the Sahara question. One has the impression that generally your armed forces are winning. But in Marxist dialectic, as you probably know, priority is given to psychological war, propaganda and war at the political, diplomatic and cultural levels. I would like to ask you, without any aggressiveness, why you seem to hesitate to fight your enemies in these fields?

[Answer] If I send a Saharan to Paris, the French Government will not put its radio at his disposal; if I send him to London, the London Government will not put its radio at his disposal. I (?cannot fight) with my own means of information against the whole socialist bloc, whether in Asia, Europe or Latin America. If you can give me a hand in this respect I would be glad to have your help. I do not hesitate (?to fight back in the propaganda field), but the Moroccan radio cannot compete against all the socialist radio stations and mass media.

[Question] The West asks that Israel's existence be assured within secure recognized and guaranteed borders. Isn't this at variance with what the Islamic conference has asked?

[Answer] One should not mix the problem of Jerusalem and that of Israel. To me Israel's attitude to Jerusalem [words indistinct] has harmed the over-all problem of Israel. Prime Minister [Begin] wanted to restrict the problem, but in fact he enlarged it. As far as Israel's problem and recognition are concerned, this should have been settled long ago. [Words indistinct]. In fact the PLO is ready to recognize the existence of Israel within the secure and recognized borders on the condition that the PLO be recognized as a legal entity with the right to its own homeland within recognized borders too.

[Question] Your Majesty, can you give us your assessment of the present military situation in the Sahara, and tell us what contacts or consultations, if any, took place in order to solve the conflict?

[Answer] Well, the military situation is improving every day. In fact, it improves every day but it also gets worse every day. I'll tell you why. Because among the force confronting us we find just 2 to 5 percent Saharans, about 25 percent of people coming from Mali and Niger, and all the rest are Mauritanians. This is why it is grave, and it is going to bring a country which is a friend of ours and a former ally, whether it likes it or not, into this affair. And in the end, if the Mauritanian authorities are not careful, Mauritania as a country and as a state will have to pay the price of peace. It won't be Morocco that will make it pay for it. But for there to be peace, somewhere someone has to pay the price. Well, I am afraid if Mauritania is not careful, if the Mauritanian authorities do not put an end to this freedom they give their citizens to get involved in adventure against a neighborly and friendly country, inevitably there will be peace one day, and it will be perhaps on Mauritania's back that we shall be braising the steak for the reunion lunch. In its place I would be very careful. This is the grave aspect of the problem, because it is really illogical [for Mauritania to act against Morocco].

On the military side, I told my delegation to the Freetown conference to bring up the following points: According to Mao, a revolutionary is among his own people like a fish in the water. But for 6 months now not a cat was killed in the former Spanish Sahara, in the Moroccan Sahara. All the clashes that took place occurred in the pre-green march Morocco, within a triangle with Tindouf as a summit. If these Polisario gentlemen were really the representatives of a fighting people, we would have found them in El-Ayoun, Smara, Smara, [words indistinct] with flags [word indistinct]. Nothing of this kind. They are to be found in the Moroccan-Algerian border, in the extremely troubled area of Oued Draa.

Then when I say to my public and to my people, to whom I never tell lies, that the military situation is developing in our favor every day; I tell them just the truth. True, the problem is not finished, there is always the final sprint by both sides, but we think that we are going to win it, and we are winning it. I have always wished 1980 to be the year of peace. I maintain that my wish is being realized, little by little.

[Question] Relations between Spain and Morocco go through periods of tension sometimes. Is this related to the development of the situation in the region?

[Answer] Spanish-Moroccan relations have never been always good. After the signing of the Madrid accords, I thought that Spain and Morocco would embark on more than fraternal cooperation, an objective cooperation between associates. Things have not always been what it would have hoped them to be, or what King Juan Carlos would have liked them to be. It is as if an evil genius is trying to prevent our entente. One must also say that the Spanish democratic experience, after 40 years of dictatorship, has given rise to a certain number of voices, unknown, that cannot express themselves. So, the Spanish political parties, the Spanish parliament and public opinion should be given time to settle down. [passage indistinct] I cannot move Morocco from its present (?geographical) place, nor can remove Spain from its position.

[Question] Your Majesty, what can the United States do to help Morocco and the Arab world?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] as far as we are concerned, I have always explained to our American friends that Saharan affairs should not put them in an embarassing situation. I have never asked them to send us a GI or a Marine [words indistinct] on our soil. What we ask them is to understand the just nature of our cause [passage indistinct] the traditional friendship that links us for centures. As for the Arab world, we have always asked the United States to hole the pole in the middle, as the saying goes, to avoid imbalance. Unfortunately, the pole is not always held at its middle.

The U.S. attitude is not a scientific one. I am going to say what I think frankly. There is something good in the U.S. Constitution: the President cannot run for election more than twice. One should wish that once Mr Carter is reelected, if he is reelected, he will not need [words indistinct] then he would perhaps open his eyes to the reality [passage indistinct] for freedom of action of the United States in the Middle East I would wish for the reelection of President Carter. He would then fear no one as concerns a third mandate, because there can be none.

One should also say that the Arab countries have done nothing to win over America. Since An-Nasir's attitude, closing the canal, breaking off economic relations with America, nationalization of U.S. properties, the Arab world (?acted) like An-Nasir. The result was that by abandoning the Arab world the United States had nothing to lose. They have abandoned the Arab world because there were no interests left. If the Arab world knew how to exploit America as the Israelis did, I think that we would not have been in this situation. This is my opinion.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA TEMPORARILY TURNS POWERS OVER TO MZALI

LD191436 Rabat Domestic Servic e in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] It was announced in Tunisia today that President Habib Bourguiba has empowered Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister, with all the powers of the president of the republic. Tunisian papers today published the text of the presidential order issued by President Bourguiba in which he entrusted his powers to Mzali temporarily because of his absence from Tunisia. It is worth pointing out that President Bourguiba is now in France for treatment.

AUTONOMY HEADS WILL NOT MEET; SHARON'S U.S. TRIP CANCELED

TA211525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] In contrast to previous agreements, the heads of the delegations to the autonomy talks will not meet. At the Cabinet session today the prime minister read a cable stating that the Egyptians had gone back on their agreement to hold such a meeting in Washington next week. This has been learned by our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

Bitterness was expressed at the Cabinet session over the fact that the agreement formulated during Linowitz' visit to the effect that the autonomy talks will be resumed at once--before the tripartite summit meeting to be held within 3 months--is not being fulfilled. The prime minister ordered contacts with U.S. administration officials to continue so that the talks are indeed resumed soon. Israel suggested that at least the joint steering committee hold a meeting.

Meanwhile, Minister Sharon's trip to Washington has also been called off. Sharon was supposed to discuss in the United States the issue of responsibility over public land and water resources in the [autonomy] territories.

At the beginning of the Cabinet session Begin refused to disclose the content of the Israeli document on the autonomy issue to his fellow ministers, claiming that he feared the information would be leaked. Minister Moda'i reacted to this claim that the information reported by the radio was not accurate. However, he refused to elaborate lest his remarks be reported in full during a newscast. Despite Minister Moda'i's persistent questions, the prime minister refused to elaborate on this matter.

On another subject, Menahem Begin said that the strategic dialogue between Israel and the United States would resume soon. Our political correspondent has learned that U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Komer will pay a visit to Israel.

On internal affairs, the prime minister again attacked Shim'on Peres because of the open letters the latter has been sending Begin through the press. Begin said he did not intend to reply to the letters because Yitzhaq Rabin's supporters had already answered them.

Interim Agreement Document

TA211550 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At the Cabinet session today the prime minister reported on the completion of the Israeli document about the interim agreement on the autonomy talks. However, he did not disclose its content for fear of leaks.

The document was prepared and completed this morning by the ministerial committee on autonomy affairs. It came in response to a U.S.-proposed interim agreement on the negotiations. The document prepared in Jerusalem is not a paragraph by paragraph reply to the U.S. proposal but an independent Israeli proposal which contains both objections to and agreement with the U.S. document.

It is being stressed in Jerusalem that this is not an operational and applicable document but merely a summary of the state of the negotiations at the end of 16 months of talks. The document would serve as a basis for the continuation of the negotiations. The discussions on the doucment will not replace the negotiations. It will only be submitted after the resumption of the talks and then only to the Americans with whom negotiations are being held about the interim agreement.

The seven-page Israeli document does not contain any change in Jerusalem's known positions. As said, it is merely a summary of the negotiations.

Egyptian Position

TA211953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A senior Egyptian official said a short while ago that Egypt had never agreed to resume the tripartite talks on the autonomy. The official said in Cairo that Egypt only agrees to have bilateral talks with the United States tomorrow.

Chairman of the ministerial committee on autonomy affairs Dr Yosef Burg will not at this stage depart for Washington and Israel will await clarifications.

Further Report

TA212033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo says it did not consent to tripartite talks between Israel, the United States and Egypt on the autonomy issue before the end of September. Egypt, a senior Egyptian official says, announced that it would hold autonomy talks only with the United States in Washington. With Israel, the official added, talks will be held about the acceleration of normalization. He denied reports that Egypt has reneged on its agreement to resume the autonomy talks before the end of the month.

The official reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Sol Linowitz, when they meet in Washington, will discuss Egypt's reaction to the document prepared by the U.S. ambassador. This document suggests an agenda for a summit meeting after the U.S. presidential elections.

Senior Official's Comment

TA212114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] A senior Israeli official said tonight that the Egyptians may talk to the Americans about autonomy as much as they like, but autonomy negotiations may only take place with Israel's participation. The senior Israeli official was commenting on the statement made by a senior Egyptian official who had said that Egypt had no intention whatever of holding tripartite talks on autonomy with Israel and that there only would be talks with the United States. The Israeli official added that these bilateral talks are an open violation of the pledge undertaken by President as-Sadat in his talk with Sol Linowitz early this month. As-Sadat consented then to resume the autonomy talks with Israel without stipulations.

Burg's Comment

TA220759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Israel is awaiting clarifications from Egypt and the United States for the change that has occurred in the Egyptian position according to which talks for the resumption of the autonomy talks will not now be held with Israel. Minister Yosef Burg said last night that Cairo's statement to the effect that it will conduct autonomy talks only with the United States and that no tripartite meeting will be held on this issue is a negative reaction to Sol Linowitz' conclusions with the Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

Talking to our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, the head of the Israeli ministerial autonomy team said it is still difficult to know what caused the change in the Egyptian stand and it is impossible to tell whether this change will be numbered among the other times Egypt closed the road to the negotiations.

CEAUSESCU WANTS TO INVITE BEGIN TO ROMANIA

TA220953 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu wants to invite Prime Minister Menahem Begin for another state visit, probably to discuss political developments in the Middle East, particularly the peace process. The Romanian president played an instrumental role in the secret stages of the peace process that led to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Israel.

Contacts to examine the possibility of another visit by Begin to Bucharest have been held in the last few days by the Romanian Embassy in Israel.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin's previous visit to Romania was in August 1977. At that meeting, Begin and Ceausescu discussed the possibility of holding direct contacts between Israel and Egypt.

President as-Sadat later confessed that the Romanian president had contributed a great deal to making up his mind about paying the historical visit to the Knesset in November 1977.

Political observers believe that Ceausescu also now thinks that he can help promote the peace process and dispel the stalemate stemming from differences between the Israeli and Egyptian positions regarding the Palestinian question.

Israel has not yet given its final consent since the prime minister's agenda does not allow for setting dates for trips, except for his scheduled visit to the United States in November. Nevertheless, political circles in Jerusalem believe that the prime minister would like the Romanians--either President Ceausescu (who pays regular visits to this area) or the Romanian prime minister--to reciprocate for Begin's previous visit prior to his departure for Romania. Both Romanian leaders were invited to visit Israel in May 1977.

Begin's Reaction

TA220954 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0910 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 22 Sep--In reaction to press reports, the prime minister's office released the following statement this morning:

During Prime Minister Begin's visit to Bucharest in August 1977 at the invitation of President Ceausescu, the prime minister invited Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu for a reciprocal visit to Israel.

The person holding the prime minister post in Romania changed in the meantime and the Romanian prime minister's visit to Israel has not yet taken place.

The prime minister wants to emphasize that an additional visit by him to Romania is dependent on the Romanian prime minister's reciprocal visit to Israel.

ETHIOPIA

FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED IN ATTACK BY ERITREAN GUERRILLAS

LD211846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] fighters, devotedly and energetically struggling to free the Eritrean broad masses from colonialism, on 20 September 1980 attacked and killed five soldiers of a Dergue force which had set out on a reconnaissance mission on the Alghena battleline in northeastern Sahel. The survivors of the attack fled leaving their dead.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CHINA

LD201718 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi arrived in Nairobi this afternoon from a very successful 5-day state visit to the People's Republic of China. In a nationwide radio broadcast from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport soon after his arrival, President Moi announced that China will give Kenya an interest-free loan of 350 million shillings to be repaid after 10 years.

His excellency said that foreign ideology will never solve Kenya's socioeconomic problems. He said that the development of any nation must be based in the cultural background of that particular country, as borrowed ideologies normally lead to problems. President Moi said that foreign ideology as a means of solving our problems has always been chanted by the university community and that was why he took with him a group of university students to see for themselves what the Chinese people had been able to achieve through their own background.

President Moi described the Chinese people as a very hard-working people and that was why they had been able to sustain themselves with a population of nearly 1,000 million people. He said that Chinese foreign policy was similar to that of Kenya, adding that relations between the two countries were cased in true friendship and not a relationship of convenience.

His excellency the president said that the Chinese are united, peaceful and mindful of the development of their country. He said that Kenyans would learn a lot from the people of China on how to live in harmony. He called on all Kenyans to stop bickering and rumor-mongering and unnecessary political inciting, as that was the only way Kenya would remain stable and achieve more national development.

President Moi said that although Kenya has achieved a lot since independence there was still room for more development, particularly in rural development. He noted that Kenyans should be proud of their country, their achievement and cultural background. They should also demonstrate this pride whenever they travel abroad, the president added.

President Moi said that he would be making a state visit to the Soviet Union next year as it is through such visits that Kenya could learn the experiences of others. He praised the people of Kenya for remaining peaceful during his absence, saying that the delegation which he accompanied were very impressed by the hospitality of the people of China, the experiences they have learned and by several agreements the two countries signed to help Kenya accelerate her national development.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU COMMENTARY DEFENDS RIGHT TO AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD200240 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Sep 80 EA

[Commentary entitled: "Peace Will Never Prevail in Ethiopia Until it Gives the Right of Self-Determination to Those It Colonizes"]

[Excerpt] The agreement between Somalia and America is one of bilateral relations and cooperation and both countries are free to make such an arrangement. The agreement is not aimed at anybody or at interfering in the independence of another state.

The diplomatic campaign Ethiopia is currently waging is aimed at falsifying the real political truth of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

The situation in the Horn of Africa, which has become known for its crisis, enmity, suffering and insoluble problems, is the result of a colonized people whose right to self-determination and independence is long overdue. And if this is not forthcoming, then peace will never prevail in the region. If what the various diplomatic delegations which are travelling round the world with false and blatant lies are saying is closely studied, the truth will come into the open. For the truth one would only need to visit Eritrea, western Somalia and Tigre and see the wars being waged between the liberation movements of those peoples and the Ethiopians who claim to rule them. As we have said, the agreement between Somalia and the United States is not aimed at undermining anyone or the freedom of any country. This agreement is one of friendly and bilateral cooperation between two independent states. Somalia is entitled to enter any friendly agreement with any country it chooses, having in mind international charters and the interests of the Somali masses.

What is forcing the Abyssinians into this diplomatic campaign? They are trying to falsify the situation in the Horn of Africa. They are trying to make the current situation be viewed by the world in a different way. They are trying to obscure the justified rights of the western Somalia, Abo and Eritrean peoples. They are trying to put out the fires lit in the various provinces in Ethiopia by the gallant forces of the liberation movements which are locked in a bitter [passage indistinct].

The Addis Ababa regime knows full well that it cannot colonize these people forever, and that it can only prolong the suffering and increase the enmity between [words indistinct] people; that is, between the people of Ethiopia and the western Somali, Abo and Eritrean peoples. The Addis Ababa regime does not practice a democratic policy. It has no mandate from the Ethiopian masses, let alone those it colonizes. The people of Ethiopia have long forgotten their previous peace and stability, and the economic situation is at its nadir. The economy of the country is being crippled by the unjustified wars being launched against the masses who are struggling for their right to self-determination.

It is advisable for Ethiopia to change its antipeace policy and this will only come about by its allowing the rights of self-determination and independence to the masses which are struggling for them.

DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ETHIOPIAN GROUND, AIR ATTACKS

LD201440 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80 EA

[Text] A statement received from the Defense Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic today says that on Thursday morning, 18 September, Abyssinia launched ground and air attacks on parts of Dolo district in the Somali Democratic Republic.

The report goes on to say that yesterday morning the Abyssinian forces attacked the same areas again. The attack, which is still in progress, has been bravely countered by the Somali Armed Forces.

This provocative attack follows the provocative aggression launched by the Abyssinians using air and land forces on 27 August against the northern regions of Somali Democratic Republic in which they suffered heavy defeats at all places in which they intruded, with great losses of men and materiel and a large quantity of arms destroyed.

Further on Attacks

LD211256 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Sep 80 EA

[Text] According to a Defense Ministry report, the unprovoked Abyssinian attacks on parts of Dolo are still in progress, despite the heavy losses they have suffered in terms of men, equipment and weapons. The report goes on to say that the Abyssinians renewed their attacks this morning at 1130 using tanks and [words indistinct] under military aircraft cover. All the provocative attacks have been bravely repulsed by the Somali Armed Forces. These continuous attacks began on Thursday, 18 September.

SIAD MEETS UN OFFICIAL ON REFUGEE SITUATION

LD191958 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, this afternoon received in his office Mr Paul Hartling, UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], and his delegation, which is currently visiting Somalia.

On the occasion Challe Siad thanked the UNHCR for its much-needed help to people in refugee camps in Somalia. The president added that the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa was caused by foreign forces, who are even now adding to the problem. Challe Siad added that the only way to end the problems of the refugees currently in Somalia is to find a lasting peace. The president also said that the refugees are a great burden to the development of Somalia, and that the problem is growing worse day by day. He added that the government and the Somali people have extended a helping hand to the refugees and would continue to do so, using all available resources.

Mr Paul Hartling, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, also speaking on the occasion, said the United Nations and its agencies are satisfied with the way the government and people of Somalia have helped the refugees. He also said that his organization, in cooperation with other international organizations, would increase the assistance given to the refugees.

Also present were Challe Jama Mohamed Ghalif, minister of local government and rural development, Challe Abdullahi Said Usman, Somali ambassador to Geneva, and other officials.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT DACKO PROMISES ELECTION WITHIN YEAR

AB211043 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 21 Sep 80

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Excerpts] Paris, 21 Sep (AFP)--Central African President David Dacko arrives here today one year and one day after French paratroops helped him overthrow the cousin and self-appointed emperor who had ousted him more than 13 years earlier.

Mr. Dacko, in a national broadcast marking the first anniversary of his return to power, yesterday promised his people that elections will be held within the next year.

The country's only party, the Central African Democratic Union, set up by Mr Dacko in October, is meanwhile expected to vote on a constitution plan that is expected to strengthen the power of the president.

Mr. Dacko himself is expected to use his visit here to have talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on political and economic developments in the Central African Republic over the past year.

CHAD

FAN LEADER AFFIRMS READINESS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

AB211122 Paris AFP in French 1025 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 Sep (AFP)--Mr Idriss Miskine, vice president of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North (CCFAN), has declared that FAN is ready to go anywhere at any time for negotiations to put an end to the 6-month long civil war in Chad.

In a recent interview with Agence France Presse, Mr Hissein Habre's assistant underlined that this did not mean, however, that we are in a critical position. But we affirm that the only way of leading the Chadian people to peace is through negotiations, he said.

Mr Miskine confirmed that FAN still favors the sending of pan-African or UN troops to Chad after the establishment of cease-fire.

In another development, although Mr Miskine regretted French participation in the current conflict through active assistance to President Queddei Goukouni, he did not rule out the idea of future cooperation between Chad and France, provided it is maintained in the interests of the two countries. In conclusion, Mr Miskine invited the international press to Ndjamena in order to assess the resumption of activities in the capital.

INCREASE IN FIGHTING IN NDJAMENA REPORTED

LD201311 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Sep (AFP)--President Oueddei Goukouni's forces attacked rebel positions in Ndjamena in some of the fiercest fighting of Chad's six-month civil war, and hundreds of combatants and civilians were reported to have been killed and wounded.

The fighting began Wednesday at dawn when Goukouni's soldiers and their allies, under Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamet, opened an offensive against troops of insurgent Defense Minister Hissein Habre in the north of the city. At the same time, the anti-Habre forces bombarded the African quarter of Ndjamena, to the south, with Stalin organs.

The fighting continued into Thursday, and the French aid station that treats Goukouni and Acyl fighters reported that it had received about 40 seriously wounded men by the second day. It was the first time the station had treated so many serious cases at once. The other French field hospital, in Cameroon on the other side of the Chari River from Ndjamena, treated 14 wounded people, including five combatants.

Goukouni sources said that more than 200 of their men had been wounded. They were being treated at Garcha, an abandoned suburb just north of Ndjamena. Many casualties were reported in the Habre-controlled African quarter, but no figures were available. There has been little movement of the battle lines taken up by the adversaries inside Ndjamena when fighting broke out on March 21, but Mr Habre's men appear to have advanced into diguel, the northern sector where Goukouni and Acyl troops attacked this week. Habre forces also have taken control of the river bank as far south as 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Ndjamena.

Further Report

AB2210l8 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 22 Sep 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Sep (AFP)--After six months of civil war, the battle for control of this war-torn capital remains deadlocked with the opposing forces of President Oueddei Goukouni and dissident Defense Minister Hissein Habre still occupying the positions they began with.

President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces and their allies from the pro-Libyan Arab Front for Common Action still control the deserted European and administrative sector of the capital. They also control the village of Farcha on the banks of the Chari River behind the base that was occupied by French troops until last May.

Mr. Habre's Northern Armed Forces meanwhile control the African sector of the capital, where life has returned to normal with the return of refugees who fled across the Chari River to the Cameroonian town of Kousseri, when fighting first broke out.

But despite the deadlock, Mr Habre's forces, as a visit to the sector this week revealed, are continuing to doggedly chip away at their opponents positions.

Their southern front, where they face the southern Chadian armed forces of transitional government Vice President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, now extends about 20 kms (14 miles) south of here.

While visiting a command post on the front I saw a road that had been built by Mr. Habre's mili y engineers after the rainy season scarred with the burnt-out wreckage of Land Rovers from Col. Kamougue's forces. That is what remains of Kamougue's last offensive which enabled us to recoup large quantities of supplies, Mr. Habre's deputy Idriss Miskine told me, pointing to the Land Rovers that had been stopped in their tracks by anti-tank rockets.

The 300 to 400 heavily-armed men grouped around the command post at a former brickworks were meanwhile prepared for a fes attack from the southern forces, whose last onslaught dates back to June.

In the north, there has been a lull in fighting but Mr. Habre's forces still hold positions near the end of the runway at Ndjamena airport, a little way on from the battle-scarred village of Diguel. In the town itself, despite intensive shelling, the positions remain the same. President Goukouni's forces still control the presidential palace and the gendarmerie (police station). The airport is still in the hands of supporters of the president but its fate could hinge on the outcome of a future phase in the battle for the capital.

IVORY COAST

COULIBALY OPENS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL SESSION

AB191623 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The second annual session of the Economic and Social Council began this morning. It is scheduled to last for 3 months. Several matters, including visits to enterprises, are on the program. In his opening speech, President Coulibaly surveyed the world political and economic situation. He wondered about the future of our world. As a matter of fact, he said, even though we have every reason now to say that men finally want to love one another, it is rather a stormy wind of fear and violence that is blowing over the earth. In conclusion, the president of the Economic and Social Council took a look at the situation in the Ivory Coast and noted that our country is on the point of turning a new page of its history:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] Democratization is the order of the day. Through general elections the Ivorian people, who are now living through the 20th year of their independence, will choose competent and dynamic persons whose mission will be to reconcile the interests of their local voters with those of the nation. The election campaign will begin in the next few months. The people will show their political maturity. However, although we have so far had admirably competent, active and dedicated national assemblymen, they will from now on have to seek greater contact with the electorate. The initiatives, the consultations, the negotiations and the dealings that have always existed will resume again. But now candidates will have to compete publicly. They will explain their political, economic and social programs and make their professions of faith in order to gain the votes of voters, to whom they will make promises to be kept. In this respect, each assemblyman will directly give an account of his stewardship, which is a good thing.

Ivorians will uphold the new reality of this democratic regime, whose structure has changed. Economic and social development was the first thing to be achieved. Next is the political development that is now underway, aimed at really involving the citizen in the fate of the country. Once again, the Ivory Coast will show the good example. With this firm belief, I declare the 1980 second ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council open. [end recording]

LIBERIA

RADIO CITES FOREIGN MINISTER'S CALL FOR MORE U.S. AID

AB220656 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews was called on the American Government to increase its assistance to Liberia. He said since the new Liberian Government was demonstrating what he called a high sense of social responsibility, it would be in the interest of friendly nations to come to her assistance. Minister Matthews made the call at the weekend in an interview with the New York TIMES in Washington D.C.

The foreign minister, who is currently in the United States to hold talks with American Government officials and business executives, indicated that the current level of American assistance to Liberia was low. He said while hoping for the increased assistance that the American aid will hopefully generate the interest of other friendly countries and commercial institutions in Liberia's development program.

Meanwhile, a state department spokesman said in Washington at the weekend that as of August, the United States Congress had approved more than $10 million in assistance to the Liberian Government.

On Liberia's relations with socialist countries, Minister Matthews rejected speculation that Liberia was turning toward the Soviet Union to get more American aid. He said such speculations were cheap blackmail.

POLDIEAR DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AB201322 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The speaker of the People's Redemption Council, Brig Gen Nicholas Poldiear, has left Monrovia for a 5-day official visit to two European countries. He will go to Belgium and Luxembourg to hold talks with officials of the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states.

A release from the capitol building in Monrovia said General Poldiear is accompanied by the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Sylvester Jarret, and the director of EEC affairs at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, (Lawrence Yates).

MALI

TRAORE SAYS DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES NOT ACHIEVED

AB220800 Paris AFP in French 0628 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bamako, 22 Sep (AFP)--Mali has not achieved the objectives of the 1974-1979 5-year development plan, with the exception of cotton production, President Moussa Traore declared in Bamako on Sunday on the eve of the 20th independence anniversary of the country. General Traore, who was receiving the goodwill wishes of members of the diplomatic corps, announced that no celebrations will mark the national day.

Talking about the lack of rains last year and its dramatic consequences, he said he was convinced that with the help of friendly countries Mali will be able to wipe out the disastrous effects of the drought. He stressed the government's effort in the field of mineral research. The deposits at Kalana (southern Mali) are being exploited, and the annual production of phosphate at Bourem will be increased to 240,000 tons, he stated.

On the other hand, President Traore announced that institutions of secondary and higher learning will not be reopened for the next school year until all the necessary measures have been taken to avoid renewed disorder. It is recalled that about a dozen teachers were imprisoned at the beginning of the month following strikes in educational institutions.

NIGERIA

GOVERNORS CALL FOR MORE EQUITABLE REVENUE ALLOCATION

AB191609 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The governors of Bendel, Rivers and the Cross River states have called on the National Assembly to evolve a more equitable system of revenue allocation. In a communique issued at the end of their meeting in Calabar, the governors spoke of the need to review the new formula for sharing the nation's wealth, especially after the first financial allocations to the federal, state and local governments. These, they argued, would make for unity and stability in the country. They urged members of the National Assembly to undertake a meticulous reappraisal of the aspects of the formula concerning derivation principles, royalties and rent.

COMORO ISLANDS

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO KUWAIT

AB211152 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Moroni, 21 Sep (AFP)--Mr Ahmed Abdallah, president of the Federal and Islamic Republic of Comoros, left Moroni on Sunday morning for Kuwait on a 2-day official visit to that oil country.

Mr Abdallah is accompanied by an important delegation, including in particular the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Ali Mroudjae, and of finance, economy, planning and external trade, Mr Said Kafe.

The visit is particularly important for the future of the archipelago, considering the historical, political, economic and cultural ties that have long existed between the Comoros and Kuwait, which was the first Arab country to recognize the Republic of Comoros, observers in Moroni believe.

According to government sources, the two countries are expected to sign important conventions in the fields of economy and culture. This is the second visit of the Comoran head of state to a gulf country. Last year he went on a friendly and fraternal visit to Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

LD211834 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this afternoon after ending official and friendly visits to three European socialist countries, namely Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR. On his return journey to Maputo, President Samora Machel stopped in Baghdad, capital of the Republic of Iraq, where he held talks with President Saddam Husayn, who briefed him on the conflict between Iraq and Iran. President Samora Machel was accompanied by Marcelino do Santos, the secretary of the Frelimo Party for economic policy; Joaquin Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; and Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique. During his visits to Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR, President Samora Machel signed various important cooperation agreements with Presidents Todor Zhivkov, Nicholae Ceausesou and Erich Honecker.

MILITARY OPERATIONS TAKING PLACE SOUTH OF SAVE RIVER

LD201536 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 20 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Attention: (?A warning) from the Mozambique national resistance (?command headquarters):

The glorious forces of the Mozambique national resistance are engaged in major military operations in the region situated south of the Save River. We call on civilian motorists not to use the national road linking Inchope to Maputo in order not to interfere with our forces' actions.